

EXCHANGE:
Closing Quotations—
T.T. London 36/4 1/2
On Demand 36/4 7/16d.

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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December 5, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 66 3 p.m. 70
Humidity 84 66

December 5, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 63 3 p.m. 69
Humidity 76 64

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE.
Barometer 30.05

8116

日三初月一十

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1918.

四拜禮 號五月二十英港香

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE INTER-ALLIED CONFERENCE.

Question of Ex-Kaiser's Future Considered.

London, December 2.

There were extraordinary scenes of enthusiasm at Whitehall on the occasion of the Inter-Allied Conference at 10 Downing Street at eleven o'clock. Enormous crowds surrounded Marshal Foch's motor car and cheered Marshal Foch and Mr. Lloyd George and sang the Marseillaise.

The Conference preliminarily discussed the date and procedure of the Peace Conference, also questions concerning the carrying out of the Armistice and also the position of the ex-Kaiser.

Besides the French and Italian representatives, the Premier, Mr. Bonaer Lew, Mr. Balfour, Sir Henry Wilson and Lieut. Col. Sir Maurice Hankey were present.

EXPLOSIVE COMPANIES.

A Big British Combine.

London, December 2.

The Treasury has sanctioned the amalgamation of 29 British Explosive Companies into the Explosives Trade, Ltd., with a capital of £18,000,000.

The British South African Explosives and the Australian Explosives Chemical Company are among the amalgamators.

GERMAN DEMOBILISATION.

Hindenburg's Appeal to the Army.

London, December 2.

Marshal Hindenburg urgently appeals to the men of the Army to remain at their posts. He promises demobilisation as early as possible except for the 1895 to 1899 Classes.

THE OLD ORDER AT BERLIN.

Revolutionaries Not in Power.

Amsterdam, December 2.

A message from Berlin states that at a meeting of the delegates of the Soviets of Bavaria, the Premier, Herr Eisner, said that the old Government machinery was still working at Berlin. The Revolutionary Government had no power. The Bavarians must help themselves. Bavaria would ask at the Peace Conference that all the Armies be abolished and the police troops be charged with the maintenance of law and order.

UNION OF MONTENEGRO AND SERBIA.

Under King Peter.

Prague, December 2.

The Montenegrin Skupstina has decided to depose King Nicholas and his House and to unite Montenegro and Serbia under King Peter.

EARLIER TELEGRAM.

BRAVE AIRMAN OFFICERS.

London, Dec. 1.

The "Gazette" says that Victoria Crosses have been awarded to the following officers of the Royal Air Force in recognition of bravery of the highest possible order:—

Captain William George Barker, D.S.O. with bar, M.C. with two bars. On the morning of the 27th Oct. Captain Barker shot down an enemy two-seater over Fort-de-Mormal. Simultaneously a Fokker biplane attacked him and he was wounded in the right thigh but managed to shoot down the enemy airt. He then found himself in the midst of a large formation of Fokkers who attacked him from all directions. He was again severely wounded in the left thigh but drove down two of the enemy. He then lost consciousness and his machine fell out of control. On recovering he found himself again being heavily attacked by a large formation. He singled out a machine, deliberately charged and drove it down in flames. His left elbow was shattered in this fight and he again fainted. On recovering he found he was still being attacked, but despite more severe wounds he dived at the nearest machine and shot it down in flames. Greatly exhausted he dived out of the fight to regain the British lines, but met another formation which attempted to cut him off, but after a hard fight he broke up the formation and reached the British lines, where he crashed on landing. Altogether Capt. Barker destroyed fifty enemy machines. Lieutenant A. W. Beauchamp Protor D.S.O., M.C. with bar, D.F.C., has conquered fifty-four foes, destroying twenty-two enemy machines and sixteen enemy kite balloons and driving down sixteen enemy aircraft completely out of control. His work in attacking enemy troops on the ground and in reconnaissance was of almost unsurpassed brilliancy.

EXPULSION OF GERMANS.

London, Dec. 2.

The Attorney General, Sir F. E. Smith, speaking at Bournemouth, said the Government is determined to expel from Britain every German.

ALLIED SQUADRON OFF SEBASTOPOL.

London, Nov. 30.

The Admiralty announces that the Allied squadron in the Black Sea anchored off Sebastopol on Nov. 26. Russian ships in the hands of the Germans were surrendered to the Allied Naval Representatives, and also some German submarines.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIED OCCUPATION.

British Troops in Germany.

London, Dec. 1.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The advanced troops of the Second Army, commanded by General Plumer, have crossed the German frontier between Beho and Eupen. They have advanced towards the Rhine and have reached the general line from Burgreuland to Bullingen and Mott Joie.

The Populace Warred.

Paris, Dec. 1.

Marshal Foch has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of the occupied territory of Rhenish Prussia enjoining the strictest obedience and warning the people against hostile acts the penalty being trial by court martial.

Americans over the Border.

London, Dec. 1.

An American communique says the Third American Army has crossed the German frontier and reached the general line of Alfersteg, Winterscheid, Muelbach, Treves and Saarburg.

GERMAN AFFAIRS.

A Bad Against the Kaiser.

Amsterdam, Dec. 1.

The German Government has forbidden the Kaiser and Kaiserin to return.

A South German Republic.

Amsterdam, Dec. 2.

Herr Scheidemann in an article in the "Vorwarts" on the danger of the disruption of the Empire, which he says is increasing daily, says there has been a conference with the French Command at Strassburg with a view to the creation of a South German Republic. The Executive of the Berlin Soviets has resolved to welcome a Russian Bolshevik delegation to the Soviet Congress in Berlin on the 16th Dec.

Administrative Confusion.

London, Dec. 2.

A message from Berlin says Herr Ebert admits that the Independent Socialists are conspiring to overthrow the Government. The German press says that after administrative confusion reigns and accuses the Government of having squandered eight hundred million marks in three weeks.

Strikes in Berlin.

Stockholm, Dec. 2.

Strikes have broken out in Berlin in favour of the socialisation of industry.

THE VISITS TO LONDON.

London, Dec. 1.

Despite discouraging weather, unprecedented crowds welcomed Marshal Foch, M. Clemenceau and others. Unparalleled enthusiasm was displayed. The most prominent English statesmen and naval and military men awaited the visitors at Charing Cross where a guard of honour was present. The band of the Grenadiers played the "Marseillaise," and the guests were visibly impressed by the warmth of the welcome.

The "Manchester Guardian" says it is generally understood that the primary object of the visit of M. Clemenceau and Signor Orlando to London is the question of dealing with the ex-Kaiser.

TROUBLE IN POLAND.

Berne, Dec. 2.

The Polish Press Bureau, admits that forty Jews and a dozen Christians were killed in recent disorders at Lemberg and says the perpetrators were hundreds of released criminals assisted by deserters. It adds that fifty of these bandits were shot and fifteen hundred imprisoned, of whom less than half were Poles.

The Jewish Socialist Labour Confederation has urgently appealed to the Socialists and Labourers of the Entente and United States to urge their Governments to immediately militarily intervene in the pogroms in Poland and Galicia.

ROYAL MOVEMENTS.

London, Dec. 2.

Reuter's correspondent at the British front says the King and Princes arrived at Arras on 20th Nov. and proceeded to Douai and Valenciennes. They slept overnight at Sebourg.

A Belgian communique says: The Royal Family entered Liege at the head of troops who defended the town in 1914. A Belgian cavalry brigade has entered Aix-la-Chapelle at the request of the German authorities.

A SOUTH SLAV STATE.

London, Dec. 2.

A Belgrade telegram announces the creation of a new South Slav State. Delegations of all the South Slav territories who have hitherto been ruled by Austria-Hungary met at Neustadt and proclaimed union with Serbia and Montenegro under the Kara-George Dynasty.

IRISH POLITICAL AGREEMENT.

London, Dec. 2.

The Nationalist and Sinn Fein Conference has decided to divide six Ulster electorates equally, the candidature of three others being submitted to arbitration.

MORE U-BOATS SURRENDER.

London, Dec. 2.

Eight submarines surrendered to Admiral Tyndall today.

OBITUARY.

London, Dec. 4.

The death is announced of Mr. P. H. Lyons, formerly attaché at Cairo and Peking.

LADY MISSIONARY'S EXPERIENCE.

Roughly Handled by Japanese Soldiers.

The following statement by a lady missionary is forwarded to the Shanghai Mercury by H. M. Consulate at Changchun:—

Owing to the publication without my knowledge and against my wishes of details purporting to be authentic of my recent encounter with three Japanese soldiers I have been obliged much against my inclination to give the correct version to the public. With the publication of this statement I should be greatly obliged if the matter might be allowed to drop, as the publicity already given it has been extremely distasteful to me.

The following are the facts:—

On the afternoon of 2nd October about 6 o'clock I went for a walk, unaccompanied. After about half an hour I struck the South Manchuria Railway line at a point probably about a mile and a half south west of Changchun Station. There was a well kept footpath on either side of the line and I decided to return home that way as I had done before on two or three occasions within the last year without let or hindrance. I had gone probably about three quarters of a mile and was just about to leave the railway track by a path leading south towards my home when I saw three Japanese soldiers, fully armed, approaching from the direction of Changchun station. I went forward without misgiving and was about to pass when one of them put himself in my way, pushed me back with his hand and indicated in a truculent way that I could not go forward. It did not occur to me that the men were in the exercise of their duty; I thought they were merely taking advantage of the fact that I was alone and at their mercy to bully me and show their authority. Consequently I, at first, refused to go back, explaining as well as I could to men who knew no English and very little Chinese, that I was just about to leave the line by a road a little further on—which I pointed out—and that I had gone this way several times before without question. The leader of the party, however, merely shouted something unintelligible and again pushed me back roughly with his hand. He asked and I told him I was an Englishwoman, and I tried to make him understand that if he used violence, as he seemed inclined to do, he would regret it. By this time it was sundown and, while it was still quite light enough not only to see the soldiers distinctly, but to distinguish the Mission House a mile or two distant, I saw it would be unwise to delay any longer and agreed to go back the way I had come. I turned to do so, whereupon one of the two remaining soldiers planted himself in the way and threatened to use his gun if I attempted to pass. There was an embankment on either side and before me. I protested that I must be allowed to go one way or the other and was thereupon struck with some force on the side of the head by the soldier in front. I was so angry that I raised my walking stick and struck the man full in the face. At that all three fell upon me. Snatching my walking stick one of them broke it in two and beat me about the head with it while the other two laid to with their hands. They gave me a severe beating and threw me down into a ditch. They dragged me by the hair and pulled out quantities of it, smashing my hair combs with the force of their blows into small fragments which I found in my hair when I got home. After a time I was glad to my knees and they kept me there while they searched my

arms and dragged them half way up my back. They proceeded to bind me very firmly with a rope, passing it round my neck in such a way that the weight of my arms dragging on it made breathing difficult. After I had been bound the soldiers struck me repeatedly about the head and face with their hands. One of them pointed to a gun and asked me if I had any about me. I presume he meant bombs. I answered in the negative but my word was not taken and I was searched. Afterwards they matched me across a couple of fields to the barracks, on the way subjecting me to a second search. At the barracks I was made the centre of a gaping crowd. While standing bound in the hall awaiting the arrival of the superior officer, I was struck across the face with great force by two soldiers who had not seen the circumstances of my arrest. I had the marks of their blows for several days.

When the officer appeared he ordered me to be unbound and brought into his room. He asked me to be seated, offered me cigarettes and had tea brought me by an orderly. I sat down but did not partake of the proffered refreshments. This man could speak no English and very little Chinese, so he merely asked a question or two on irrelevant subjects. He was quite courteous. Presently he went away and after some time appeared with another officer, who asked me in Chinese what I had been doing on the railway and if I did not know that I was trespassing. I answered that I was unaware of any regulations on the subject and expressed regret at having unwittingly broken them, at the same time giving my opinion of the conduct of the soldiers. He replied somewhat truculently that whether I knew of the regulations or not was no affair of theirs. After a further delay I expressed the desire to be allowed to go home at once as by this time it was about half past seven. I was told to have patience, that a gendarme would presently come to escort me to the Police Station. He appeared about half an hour later and I went with him. I was kept sitting in the hall of the building for perhaps twenty minutes and was then ushered into the presence of a gentleman who described himself in English as Captain of Gendarmes. He motioned me to a chair where I sat for ten minutes or so while he talked through the telephone. Presently he gave me paper on which to write my name, address, age and occupation, and then requested me to walk to the Consulate (a distance of about a mile) with my escort, which I did. I sat for a short time there in the center hall where there were a number of men talking, after which a young man appeared and introduced himself as the Vice-Consul. After a few remarks on the subject of the Japanese National Holiday, which he had been celebrating that day, and other irrelevant matters, he too asked for my name, age, address, etc., although it was evident that he already knew them, and then alluded to the "unfortunate accident," which had occurred between me and the "Japanese officers." Thereupon he gave him my version of the story to which he listened quite politely and intelligently. At the close of the narrative he remarked that he could not properly investigate the case until he had heard the soldiers' side of the story, and volunteered the opinion that the "unfortunate accident" came about through the soldiers and I not understanding one another.

By this time it was nearing ten o'clock and I expressed an urgent desire to get home. I was allowed to go on foot and unaccompanied. Fortunately I had only about two minutes' walk to my home and had been nearly

"COMRADES OF THE GREAT WAR."

Wise Direction of Discharged Soldiers.

A meeting in support of the organisation known as "Comrades of the Great War," was held in the Lord Mayor's Parlour at the Manchester Town Hall recently. The movement has in Manchester a membership of nearly six thousand, with offices and club rooms in Oxford Street.

Captain E. B. B. Towse, V.O., explained that the object of the movement was to help in every way the discharged soldier. The whole work originated in and depended upon the feeling of comradeship which had grown up on all our fronts in this war. That feeling must not be allowed to die after the war. If it could be maintained all the other objects of the movement would be taken in the stride. The clubs, which were to be established all over the United Kingdom and the other parts of the Empire, were to be not merely social centres, but places where discharged soldiers could find help in obtaining employment, in securing pensions and other benefits, and in maintaining their general welfare. He appealed to the public not only on the ground of gratitude but because the organisation of discharged soldiers in this movement would tend to prevent friction in the country after the war. The movement, he said, was prepared to amalgamate with any association which did not go in for party politics, which accepted all ranks and which confined itself to men discharged from the service, so that no civilian could get in and try to make a party political job out of it.

Captain Donald Simson, who has been organising the movement in New Zealand, Canada, Australia, and South Africa, as well as in this country, in asking the public for help, said the organisation must be regarded as insurance against future trouble. This kind of association in a comradeship which took no account of class divisions, would help, he thought, to stop industrial disputes; it would bring the men under wise direction and save them from the influence of agitators and "hot air" speeches. Something of the kind was needed, because the discharged soldiers of this country were drifting into a state of discontent which was being fanned and inflamed by political intrigues.

On the motion of Major Greg, seconded by Colonel Clapham, a resolution was passed pledging assistance to the movement. Colonel Corrie presided over the meeting.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

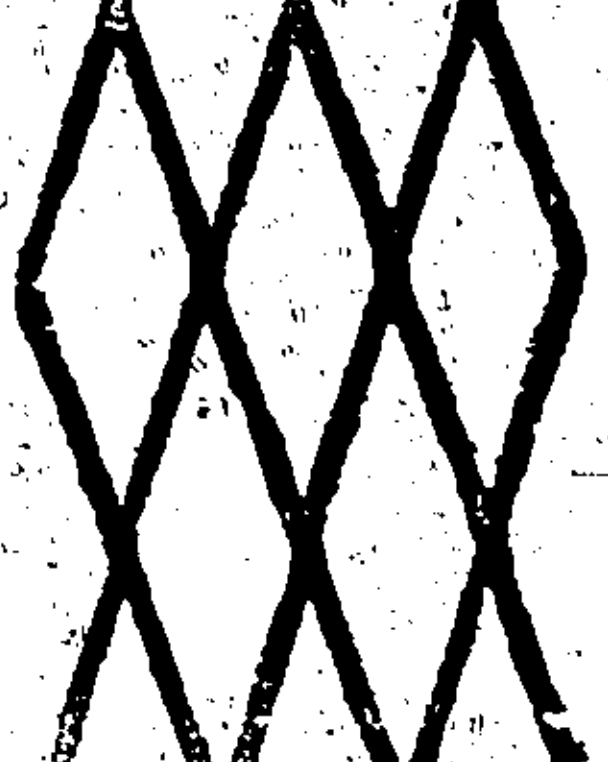
of great excitement. Search parties consisting of the servants and various members of the school and hospital staff, assisted by some Chinese police had been organised by my colleagues and had twice scoured the roads round our home in the hopes of finding me but without success. I was a great relief to all concerned when I finally appeared. I had gone out for an hour's walk as usual, and had been nearly

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GENERAL NEWS.

German Steel Masters' Anxiety

According to the Cologne Gazette,
 at a meeting at Berlin of the
 Union of Iron and Steel Masters,
 Germany's future commercial
 policy was discussed and a reso-
 lution was adopted, expressing
 approval of a close economic union
 of the Central Empires, but dis-
 approval of a common tariff
 union on the ground that, apart
 from prejudicing Germany's
 commercial relations with other
 States, it would also entail dis-
 advantages to individual parties.
 "Central Europe," the resolution
 adds, "would not be a sufficient
 protection against Anglo-Saxon
 aspirations. The protection of
 our supplies of raw material and
 our trade requires, moreover,
 commercial rapprochement, to
 quite a number of States on the
 European continent. The restora-
 tion of Europe, the safeguarding
 of European economic interests
 and the revival of world com-
 mercial are synonymous terms."

Forty-Two Storeys High.

The highest building west of the
 Mississippi is in Seattle, Washing-
 ton. The tower rises 450 ft above
 the street level. The building
 covers a plot that is 108 ft by 120 ft.
 The main structure is twenty-one
 storeys high, and to this the tower
 adds twelve storeys. In addition
 to this there are two storeys below
 the street level. The height to the
 lantern at the top of the tower is
 equivalent to forty-two storeys.
 The foundation rests on 1,276
 concrete piles driven to a depth
 of 50 ft below the surface. In
 building the foundation 4,000
 barrels of cement and more than
 1,000 tons of steel were used. On
 the foundation piles a total
 weight of 78,598 gross tons is
 carried, the steel for the super-
 structure alone weighing 4,732
 gross tons.

Uniform for Honorary Chaplains.

It is stated in Army Orders
 that in future Army chaplains
 who relinquish their commissions
 and are appointed honorary chap-
 lains to the forces will be entitled
 to wear uniform when attending
 military functions and conducting
 military religious services. The
 uniform will be the Service dress
 laid down for chaplains with the
 rank badges and the letter "R"
 below the collar badge. They
 may also wear the chaplain
 scarf when ministering to troops.

To Boycott Germany.

Mr. Havelock Wilson was given
 a rousing welcome by
 French unionists, all of
 whom he seems to have
 converted to his ten years' post-war
 boycotting of Germany.
 This resolution having been put
 to the huge assembly at the
 Cirque d'Erville, it was unanim-
 ously adopted. The audience,
 composed mostly of working men,
 greeted this decision with
 enthusiastic joy. It may well be
 said the president of the British
 Seamen's Union scored a big
 success in Paris.

Post-War Education.

The new era which is expected
 to follow the war was the theme
 of the presidential address deliv-
 ered by Dr. C. T. Wing, of
 Portsmouth, at the annual
 conference of the National Federation
 of Old-Teachers in the Memorial
 Hall, Farringdon-street. Hours of
 labour would, he said, gradually
 be shortened; more and longer
 holidays would become the rule;
 and the importance of leisure
 would increase daily. Leisure
 well spent was the best help to
 vigorous and hearty work; while
 leisure ill spent was simply
 another name for ruin, so it was
 the business of education to arouse
 and guide men's interests and
 help them to spend time profitably.
 The President of the Board of
 Education had stated that 2,000
 entrants were required by the
 teaching profession annually to
 repair the wastage in the elemen-
 tary schools. Before the war,
 however, the number was only
 about half that total. How could
 the army be recruited? The
 public mind must be trained to
 resist the lure of the "easy life."
 The teaching profession must be
 encouraged to attract the best kind
 of students, and the State must
 ensure that the education of the
 young is of the highest quality.

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THE MIGHTY FALLEN.

Some Parallels from the Past.

The analogy between the fall of Wilhelm II. and the fate that overtook the powerful and ambitious Persian Kings, Xerxes and Darius is interesting. Xerxes reigned for twenty years in the fifth century B.C. and having subdued his rebellious Egyptian subjects set forth against Greece with a huge force, both naval and military. Herodotus puts the number of his fighting men at something less than three millions with over twelve hundred ships of war and three thousand smaller vessels. Xerxes' land campaign was for a long while triumphant and he marched on a deserted Athens. His Armada however was destroyed before his eyes at the naval battle of Salamis. Xerxes watched this conflict from a high throne anticipating complete success, and dumbfounded at the unexpected and overwhelming debacle, fled hot foot for the Hellespont leaving Mardonius in command of his land forces which were destroyed by the Greeks on the field of Plataea. He was murdered a few years later. Xerxes' theatrical attitude and his decree that the rebellious sea should receive three hundred lashes for destroying his bridge of boats across the Hellespont find parallels in the mentality of the monarch who has just undone his country and fled. Darius fell twice to Alexander the Great. On the first occasion he was taken prisoner and treated with magnanimity by his conqueror. On the second, he just managed to escape on horseback leaving all his treasures a prey to the victor. He was murdered during his flight by one of his own officers.

SCOTLAND'S STAGE.

Some Points of Its History.

In a review on "The Story of the Scots Stage" by Robb Dawson, the New York Evening Post says:—It has been said of Scotland that no civilised land has been so unfavourable to art; doubtless no highly civilised country has been more unfavourable to the stage. The stern religion of the country, and the practical matter of fact temperament of the Scot, have alike been unkind to the theatre. Yet as the frontispiece of this book—a picture of Mackay as the Willie in "Bob Boy"—reminds us, Scotland has had both playwrights and actors of merit. The stage was centuries in gaining the hearing which was accorded it further south in Elizabethan times, in the time of Marlowe, players in Scotland were subject to the same punishments as thieves and vagabonds, which included hanging; but by about 1750 it had fairly struggled to its feet. In 1755 a private representation (preceding the public professional one) of Home's "Douglas" was given in Edinburgh, with the historian Robertson playing Lord Randolph; David Hume, Glasgow; Dr. Carlyle, Old Norval; John Home, Douglas; Dr. Adam Ferguson, Lady Randolph; and Hugh Blair, Anna. The first public performance received a reception that made the clergy "shrink" into corners. "The town," wrote the Rev. Dr. Carlyle, "was in an uproar of exultation that a Scotsman did write a tragedy of the first rate, and that its merits were submitted to them."

The present volume traces the Scotch stage from its humble beginnings in village-green presentations of Robin Hood and Little John, and the Mystery and Morality play, down to and including Henry Irving's attempts to maintain an Edinburgh stock company. It is a narrative picturesque, interesting, and valuable in itself, and as a complement to the histories we have of the English stage, and the better written than Dickens' locally constructed and somewhat "Annals" of the Scotch stage.

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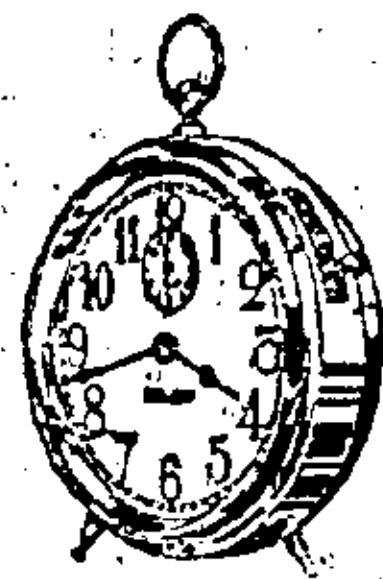


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years ago. The treatment is not chronological. The author, after an introductory chapter upon the general beginnings of Scottish drama, and another upon the famous Aberdeen Revels, takes up the Edinburgh stage and traces it from its foundation to our time; he then transfers himself to Glasgow, and traces the stage there from the first Glaswegian dramatics, and so on till Dundee and Perth also have been treated.

Even after the stage had been accorded a fairly general recognition by the educated in Scotland, it was so detested by the Puritan clergy that its maintenance was difficult. An Inverness minister was inspired by the presentation of Home's "Douglas" to write a tract entitled, "Reasons Why the Tragedy of Douglas should Be Burned at the Hands of the Common Hangman." The Presbytery of Edinburgh issued a long exhortation to the godly, warning them away from the Osongate Theatre, and declaring that "to enumerate how many servants, apprentices, and students in different branches of literature in this city and suburbs have been seduced from their proper business by attending the stage would be a painful disagreeable task." When a few years later, in 1764, a new theatre was opened in Glasgow, a "Moralising" minister, now known as the "Glasgow" minister, published a

the vile innovation. Pointing towards the theatre before a large audience, he declared, "I dreamt last night I was in hell, where a banquet was being held. All the devils in the pit were there, then Lucifer, their chief, gave them a toast: 'Here is to the health of John Miller, of Westerton, who has sold his ground to build Me a House on.' The crowd rushed forth and set a torch to the building. In the same city a little earlier George Whitefield had similarly denounced the first theatre, built in the Castle Yard, and it also was burnt down by a fanatical mob. The dramatic history of Scotland is full of instances of companies of actors being set upon by infuriated Presbyterians, and made to fear for their bodily safety.

Yet all the great players of the three years following 1750 seem to have appeared at some time in Scotland. Mrs. Siddons at first met a cold reception in Edinburgh. After one earnest effort at strong emotional acting, as she looked down upon the sea of many faces, waiting for applause that never came, one voice was uplifted: "That's no half bad!" But later she had better success. Macready, the Kembles, Keen, Madden, and others, played to enthusiastic audiences in Scotland, and in more like Henry Irving's London, he came to

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WHY WORRY?



"WHY worry? The War's over!" So it is. We have all heard that remark more than once, but there is much to "worry" about yet. We're not out of the game simply because the Huns have laid down their guns. What you gave on Heather Day and at the Fair is surely not the limit of your sacrifice! There are thousands and thousands of brave men condemned to pass the rest of their lives in misery unless we rally to the aid of the great work of healing. Thanks to the Army and Navy, we have had, and will continue to have, a very comfortable time in Hongkong. It is our duty then to "worry" in order that the maimed and sick, the human wreckage of the great war of Liberty, may be restored. Every one of us here owes a great debt to the men who fought and bled in the war—a debt which we can never repay. But we can show our appreciation by giving our last cent to the great work of mercy in which so many noble men and women are engaged at home. Money is urgently needed. Shall we grudge it now that the war is won? Never let it be said that our patriotism and honour petered out with the echo of the last shot. Don't say that you put every cent you had into Heather Day and St. Andrew's Fair. The War Bond Drawing is for the same cause, and its success must be written down in the annals of the Colony's giving as another endeavour to show tangible appreciation of the brilliant achievements, on the battlefield and on the North Sea, of the bravest boys on earth. Make the result a Victory Offering worthy of the Colony.

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Hongkong, 15th January, 1919

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

BY kind permission of the Military Authorities a dance will be held on SATURDAY the 7th instant at 8.30 p.m. in the Cabaret Dance Hall, Murray Parade Ground. Tickets of admission, including light refreshment, at \$2.00 per head, will be obtainable at the entrance. The officials connected with Heather Day and the Fair request all ladies who assisted in these functions to attend as their guests.

Any surplus funds after expenses are paid will go to St. Andrew's War Charities.

Late trains and ferries will be arranged.

There will be no auctions, raffles or other organisations.

The refreshments will be supplied by the Hongkong Hotel.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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DEATH.

WEIR.—At Government Civil Hospital this morning, John Weir, aged 42 years, of Taikeo Dockyard and Engineering Coy. (Ltd.) dearly beloved husband of Margaret Gibb Robson. Funeral will pass the Monument at 5 p.m. to-morrow. (Friday).

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1918.

THE JUNKER CANKER.

A month of disaster and humiliation has worked terrible havoc in the German Empire, and every day sees its condition growing more perilous. There is now no attempt at any Central Government, and the whole country is a mass of Soviets and Soldiers' Councils, each more or less hostile to the other. Bavaria apparently has thrown off the Berlin yoke, and is blaming the Prussian leaders for the war, and the disaster that it has brought upon them. Everywhere there is talk of separate republics, and democratic assemblies. Republicanism and change is the order of the day. But is the German nation really changed? However much their old constitutions may be overthrown, the spirit of the race has not changed. We hear no word of regret for the terrible crimes they have committed, no word of sorrow at the misery they have brought on the world. Nor have they turned on the leaders who have for years directed their warped energies to the destruction of nations and civilisation. The Kaiser and his son have indeed fled the country, but it was to escape the wrath of the Allies and not that of their own people: in fact we read that two Berlin members of the Soviet have arrived at the Hague to control the German Legation which is known to be in touch with the Kaiser.

But the Junkers, in whose hands is all the power that directs and governs, still remain. They may not be the Junkers that we knew before: they may wave the flag of democracy and talk about Republics and Soviets, but they are still at the head of things, and their principles have not altered. They are the same men who have for many years back directed the energies and resources of the German Empire towards this war of frightfulness, and mere talk is not sufficient to disguise from us their present position. These are the men among whom are included the great financial magnates of the country; they control the diplomatic services, and we know what German diplomacy amounts to—lying deceit and underhanded intrigue; they are supreme in the higher ranks of the Civil Service. With the Kaiser at their head they have been at the helm during this war and years before it, and they will not readily give up the powers they possess. Now that their leader is gone, it does not follow that this band is dispersed. The real reins of power were always in their hands, and if they cannot be autocrats any longer, they are ready to camouflage their efforts under the cloak of democracy, if their own ends are to be benefited: they are ready to give voice to any sentiments, but their principles remain unaltered, and their power unshaken.

That is the danger that underlies all this talk of the democracy of the German people and the republicanism of its Soviets. The Junkers can be Junkers no longer, but they will become Republican leaders: they will run the German Republic as they ran the German Empire. Every day as the armistice continues the silliness of the German people is more clearly demonstrated. They are beaten and shamed, but there is no repentance in their hearts, only bitter hate. They talk of Soviets and democracy, but their inherent principles are unchanged. The time draws near when the Allies will lay their demands on the peace table, but they must make absolutely certain that Junkerdom has disappeared before they grant peace to Germany. Let them punish the Germans so harshly that the enormity of their crimes is brought home to them: let them weed out the Junker canker which is at the root of all things German, for otherwise, whatever its constitution, Germany will still remain a terrible menace to the world. The doom of the Hohensoellern is sealed, but Junkerdom, however disguised, is still in the ascendency, and it must be our task to "niff it on" from the chaos that once was the German Empire. We have been demanding the surrender of the Kaiser into our hands, but we must also demand the surrender of those who were his backers in all the crimes and misadventures of this war. If these are gone, there is a message of peace and good-will to the world.

The Home Elections.

To prophesy on the result of the General Election would be to reduce speculation to a mere guess, but to express partiality one way or the other is but natural. We here in the East are more or less unanimous in a desire for the continuance of the Coalition. It is not suggested that there can be any fear of a renewal of hostilities, but we feel that under certain circumstances there might be a tendency to forgo the meeting out of that punishment which Germany deserves. We may be sure that Germany in her present frame of mind, like the drowning man who clutches at a straw, will not let any possible opportunity of dodging the peace terms float by, but will grasp it in the hope that it will help to keep afloat the water-logged boat in which she hopes to weather the storm of retribution. It is for this reason that we are inclined to disregard all other issues so that unity may continue until justice is satisfied.

War Restrictions?

Beginning with to-day, the local Naval Examination Service comes to an end, as well as also do certain other purely war precautions. These developments will be generally welcomed, as restrictions are always irksome, and never more so than when their imposition is no longer necessary. We are wondering now when the Censorship Regulations, which have for so long weighed heavily on the newspapers, will come to an end. Their modification is certainly called for, inasmuch as, in view of the changed situation, it is bordering on the point of absurdity to argue that for the purpose of keeping possibly useful information from the enemy it is still necessary completely to muzzle the Press. The Admiralty, for example, has removed the naval censorship at home, from which Germany is relatively but a stone's throw, yet here in Hongkong it is still technically an offence to refer to any naval ship otherwise than as H.M.S.—The public and the Press too have become utterly tired of seeing His Majesty's vessels so designated, the more so since they know full well the names of the ships referred to. But our Chinese friends not conversant on the point must surely be thinking that the British Navy consists of one vessel whose name is H.M.S. Blank.

Our Unemployed.

How do the Chinese unemployed spend their time? Some are continually planning how successfully to rob others, and some watch pedestrians on roadsides waiting for a chance to pick their pockets. But what do the others do? Into that secret we will let our readers—they frequent the Police Courts and take early possession of the rows of seats that are provided there. We have our cinema shows and our theatrical entertainments when we find time hanging hard on our hands, but the unemployed Chinese extracts the greatest amount of enjoyment out of Police Court proceedings. There he sees life in reality and wonders why a man should be sent to gaol for having robbed one of his race to assuage his hunger, seeing that Providence had forgotten him in the distribution of wealth. In the Police Courts he gets a big haul of gossip for his friends. There is Leung Chai king who is hauled up for harbouring Lee Chai-kat's wife, there is Han Min ki who faces the music of the Police Court for embezzlement, there is Pinks, the tailor, who took 52 orders from ladies for dresses and received the cloth, but disappeared one still dark night to Canton and was successfully run to earth by the Hongkong Police. Then, we forget General King-of-Cat's brother who tried to swindle the Bank by means of a forged cheque. These cases are drunk in with mental avidity and the unemployed clan are by a stroke of lightning apprised of these things, and there is great rejoicing thereat in their camp. Nature is a wonderful provider, and the waste of one and all are satisfied. If we do not get our papers we know how uneasy we feel, and surely the unemployed should get their intellectual fodder, and the channel through which it is poured.

DAY BY DAY.

ILL FARES THE LAND, TO
HASTENING ILLS A PREY,
WHERE WEALTH ACCUMULATES
AND MEN DECAY.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the third anniversary of the meeting of the first Allied Council in Paris.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 4. 7/16d.

No Disease.

There were no cases of communicable disease notified yesterday.

Dr. and Mrs. Lindsay Woods left by the Pacific Mail steamer Colombia yesterday.

"Some" Scores.

A tie played off yesterday in connection with the Wigwam Lawn Tennis Club's tournament between Mr. Elster and Mr. Krebs was marked by some phenomenal scoring. The former won by 18-18, 13-15 and 19-17. It thus took no fewer than 98 games to decide the match.

Naval Concert Result.

The balance sheet of the naval concert in aid of the Seamen and Marine Orphan Homes, sent us by the Rev. F. G. B. Hastings, shows that \$468 50 was secured by sale of tickets and donations and \$24 31 by sale of programmes. The printing expenses were \$18 50, and the balance is thus \$474 31.

Riding Accident.

We regret to learn that Miss Doris Grimble, who so ably handled the part of "Widow Barton" in "The Barton Mystery," met with a riding accident yesterday at Happy Valley. It appears that the pony she was riding shied and threw its rider, who sustained rather nasty injuries including a broken collarbone. Miss Grimble, however, is doing well.

League Cricket.

The match between Craighower O.C. and the University, is to be played on Saturday, the 7th inst., at 2 p.m., on the former's ground. The University will be represented by—A.H. Ramjshn (Capt), D.K. Samy, W. Gittins, K.S. Lim, S.O. Ang, M.P. Choa, T.E. Yeoh, F.A. Redmond, J.D. Wright, R.A. Ponsomby Esq. and G.E. Marley. Reserve: T. L. Cheah.

Telegraphic Delay.

The Eastern Extension Telegraph Co. announces that owing to cable interruptions, heavy Government traffic, and shortage of staff through sickness, telegrams exchanged with, or traversing, Great Britain are subject to a delay of five or six days. The delay on deferred telegrams is from 10 to 14 days.

Harbouring a Married Woman.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. E. Wood, a Chinese was fined \$100, or three months' hard labour, for harbouring a married woman. The evidence showed that the woman left her husband and lived with defendant. Defendant stated that the woman was starving and came to him for help. The woman refused to make any statement when placed in the witness box.

Keep a Watch Dog on the Roof.

We are so accustomed to keeping watch dogs near the entrance of our rooms or houses that it will be a shock to many to be told that is not the best way to guard your home. Keep one on the roof. At least, we think it advisable to do so, for this morning two Chinese were hauled up before Mr. J. E. Wood for the larceny of clothing from the house of a Chinese residing at Wing Lock Street. As to how a passage was effected was told by Inspector O'Sullivan. The defendants slipped inside the house through the roof and succeeded in getting away with the booty. Timid ladies and children are in the habit of looking underneath their beds, and the Chinese were found in the habit of looking underneath the roof.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

A "KITCHENER DAY."

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—I should be glad if you would allow me to encroach on a little space in a column of your valuable paper to suggest that Hongkong should have a "Kitchen Day" for the purpose of raising a sufficient fund for the erection of a beautiful statue in glorious memory of the late Lord Kitchener as a manifestation of our gratitude to him for the valuable services that he rendered to mankind in the salvation of civilisation from the forces of destruction.

As is well known, it was he who raised what the Germans called the "Contemptible British Army" to a formidable and victorious one that now triumphantly occupies their territory. The world, therefore, owes him a debt of gratitude for the peace and liberty that it now enjoys.

Your etc.,

J. M. G.

Hongkong, Dec. 5, 1918.

A FALSE REPORT

How a Thief Confessed his Wrong-doing.

The Hongkong Police has its Sherlock Holmes. One such Sherlock Holmes has just been discovered in the person of Sergeant Field and this is how the Police realised it. A certain Chinese "boy" engaged at Stern and Co., importers and exporters, of Queen's Road Central, reported to his master at midnight that some robbers had entered the shop, gagged him, opened the safe, and disappeared into thin air. In support of this he showed a wire instrument with which, he said, he was gagged by the robbers. Both the master and the servant paid a visit to the Police at 12.30 a.m. and lodged the complaint. Sgt. Field was sent to the scene of occurrence and examined the place carefully. He found a glass pane had been removed and the safe opened. The Chinese servant rehearsed the occurrence for the enlightenment of our Sherlock Holmes. He said that the door was forced open and so was the safe. In vain did Sergeant Field search for signs of force on the door or the safe. Then followed the crucial half hour. The servant was taken in hand and searchingly fathomed. He began to imagine that the gods were unkind to him and had given Sergeant Field the inspiration. He cleared the load that was lying heavy on his chest and told Sergeant Field what had really happened. The real thief was himself, the wire gag was his invention and the removing of the glass pane his work. He did not say, just in these words, that he was "anti-British" but committed certain acts which would stamp him as such. There were five St. Andrew's War Bond tickets in the safe, which he destroyed. He seized hold of the \$20 that was treasured in it and used a duplicate key to open the safe. The money could not be found.

When this gentleman thief, who had possibly been imbibing some of the things shown at cinema shows, was asked by Mr. J. E. Wood the reason why he did this, he replied that he was destitute (a channel where philanthropic activities could be directed). This did not melt Mr. Wood's heart, so he gave him six weeks' hard labour.

Germans Barred.

At a Committee of the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders last night the following resolution was unanimously carried:—That no person of any enemy country, having taken up arms against the Allies, shall be admitted to the Institution.

EX-OFFICERS.

Information Regarding Employment Required.

The Foreign Office, acting on behalf of the Department of Overseas Trade, wish to know what openings may be available in China for ex Army officers, the following information being desired:—

1. Name of firm requiring men.
2. Number of men required.
3. Remuneration and prospects.
4. What qualifications are necessary.
5. Steps which can be taken to place candidates.
6. Any further useful information.

It should further be stated whether or not men who are slightly incapacitated would be suitable.

His Majesty's Consul General at Canton would be glad if firms which are likely to have openings for ex-officers would communicate with him.

HUN EMBLEMS.

How They Fared in the North.

The German Eagle which surmounted the German Consulate at Hankow has been removed. On the day of the victory celebrations the Eagle was covered with a tarpaulin, but this was discovered the next day and the emblem was removed.

The same device appears to have been resorted to in the German Club at Shanghai and this time met with success. A large portrait of the ex Kaiser had been covered up with a sheet and was entirely overlooked by the gentlemen who entered the Club recently for the purpose of "collecting souvenirs."

A MUSICAL TREAT.

Famous Moscow Trio Coming.

There is shortly to visit Hongkong, the famous Moscow Trio, composed of Alexander Chmelintski (piano), Vladimir Sirido (violin) and Constatine Baksleinkoff (cello). This trio was formed from the Moscow Conservatoire in 1912 when the three artists were graduated with high honours. After two years practice in ensemble playing, they played at the Moscow concours where they received a great ovation and the name "The Moscow Trio" bestowed upon them. Each artist is a master of his instrument. It is very difficult to have a first class trio of such high merit, and as these artists are still very young, they have every opportunity to rank as one of the best trios in existence. Their programme in ensemble playing consists of the Tchaikowsky, Rachmaninoff, Beethoven and Brahms Trios besides which each artist has his share of solo playing.

The trio has just concluded a most successful tour in various parts of North China, Japan and Shanghai and will visit Hongkong on its way to Java.

DER TAG.

A Sapper's Farewell to the Lights.

Farewell, thou bright and shining light,
No more we'll see your ray,
For Right has triumphed over Might,
And thus so ends "The Day."
For four long years you've travelled round
From Devil's Peak to Collinson
And followed by the eagle eye
Of J— and H— and T—ton.
And now on this the "Night of Nights"
We'd like to hear you ring,
But if you can't be sure at least
You'll dance the "Highland Fling."

Farewell, Farewell old ivory beam,
Your smile was so sublime,
You've danced you've sung, jig
trotted, and you've
For the Day of "Auld Lang Syne."

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Salisbury episcopal palace, which want of coal forces the Bishop to vacate, possesses some curious historic associations. It was the scene of wild drinking bouts held by roystering Dutchmen when sold by the Puritans to Van Ling during the Commonwealth. This is the only house in Great Britain which has entertained two kings of England within a fortnight. They were James II. and William III.

Reverting to the subject of the Siamese language a learned clerk reminds us says the *Daily News*, that one word may have several meanings, according to the tone in which the word is uttered. For example, "khae" may mean either "they," "rice," "badly," "white," "old," or "news." Now let our junior reader say in Siamese: "It is old news that they badly want white rice." It would sound rather tautologous to a foreigner.

Coal restrictions may prevent controversies in the Highlands, where attempts to introduce artificial warmth into the kirk has always been resisted. One sturdy Spartan, for whose church above was proposed, demanded that the sermons of the Minister should put fire into the congregation. Another objected that the stove had pipes like an organ, and he would have nothing availing of Popery in the Kirk of Scotland.

The Bolsheviks of Germany, says the *Malay Mail*, follow the example of their erstwhile leaders in going to the history books for a name. Spartacus was a noble Thracian, who served in an auxiliary corps of the Roman Army. Having deserted and been apprehended, he was reduced to slavery and made a gladiator. In 78 B. C. he and two Gaulish fellow prisoners broke loose with about seventy comrades, and took refuge in the crater of Vesuvius. Spartacus then proclaimed freedom to slaves, and for two years he defeated all the armies sent against him, finally having 100,000 men under his command, and holding all Lucania and Bruttium.

He is no inconsiderable member of His Majesty's Forces, is the old war horse. He has done his bit in a hundred ways that should bring the blush of shame to the cheeks of the pacifist: "the conscientious" objector. And when one speaks of the war-horse one must not forget his humbler and more obstinate cousin, the war mule. It is good to know that he is well looked after. I remember one transport driver whose horse was killed while it was out with another man. He went across half a mile of badly shelled country and risked a deadly hail of indirect machine-gun fire, just to say a last good-bye to his dead pal. They had had their good and bad times together. He could not bear that the horse should "go west" without a word of farewell.

England, my England. What do you think of it now when on reading the advertisements for servants you find a kitchenmaid is wanted where eight other servants are kept in the house and there is only one bachelor gentleman to attend to, but a cycle is allowed? And another place in Oxford where there are also eight servants and two cycles are kept exclusively for their use, and yet another where for £30 you can get a job with six other servants, gossamer cutings and use of cycle. A trifle different from the days of the Marchioness.

Will Mr. John Macfield use the Doctor's degree which the University of Yale has just conferred on him? Five years ago the same University honoured in similar fashion Mr. Alfred Noyes, but we do not see him described as "Dr. Noyes." Mr. Frederic Harrison has had three honorary doctorates conferred on him, but he still prefers "Mr." to "Dr."

A Welcome Donation.
The General Chamberlain of the Royal Household, Mr. John Macfield, has just received a donation of £100 from the University of Yale.

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LAWN TENNIS.

Ladies Inter Club Tournament.

The fourth annual Ladies Inter Club Tennis Tournament took place at the Peak Club on Monday, three Clubs participating, with the Ladies Recreation Club heading the list with 51 games, only three games ahead of the Peak Club. Details:—

L. R. C.

Mrs. Armstrong and Mrs. Kent beat Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Cary 8-3; beat Mrs. Stark and Miss Wilkinson 9-2; beat Mrs. Bevington and Mrs. Dresper 8-3; beat Miss Robinson and Miss Ventris 8-3.

Mrs. Hammond and Mrs. Nisbet beat Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Cary 7-4; lost to Mrs. Stark and Miss Wilkinson 4-7; lost to Mrs. Bevington and Mrs. Dresper 5-6; lost to Miss Robinson and Miss Ventris 2-9.

Total: For 51; Against 37.

Peak Club.

Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Cary lost to Mrs. Armstrong and Mrs. Kent 3-8; lost to Mrs. Nisbet and Mrs. Hammond 4-7; beat Mrs. Bevington and Mrs. Dresper 7-4; beat Miss Robinson and Miss Ventris 8-3.

U. S. R. C.

Mrs. Bevington and Mrs. Dresper lost to Mrs. Armstrong and Mrs. Kent 3-8; beat Mrs. Hammond and Mrs. Nisbet 6-5; lost to Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Cary 4-7; lost to Mrs. Stark and Miss Wilkinson 3-8.

Mrs. Stark and Miss Wilkinson lost to Mrs. Armstrong and Mrs. Kent 2-9; beat Mrs. Hammond and Mrs. Nisbet 9-2.

Total: For 48; Against 40.

Mrs. Robinson and Miss Ventris lost to Mrs. Armstrong and Mrs. Kent 3-8; beat Mrs. Hammond and Mrs. Nisbet 9-2; lost to Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Cary 3-8; lost to Mrs. Stark and Miss Wilkinson 2-9.

Total: For 35; Against 55.

The L.R.C. has now won the Challenge Shield three times and the Peak Club once.

Ladies Singles Open Championship.

In this competition Mrs. Armstrong, L.R.C., plays Miss Robinson, U.S.R.C., and the winner meets Mrs. Miller, Wigwam, who had a walk over from Mrs. Mitchell. The first named match is arranged for Friday next at the U.S.R.C. and should be a close one.

Q. M. N. G.

Naval and Dockyard Branch.

The Naval and Dockyard Branch of the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild recommenced working on board H.M.S. Tamar, on September 6th, meeting one day a week. The following 24 members rejoined:—Mesdames Barnett, Brown, Bentley, Cary, Cress, Cochrane, Dresper, Heard, Innes, Knight, Kennett, Long, Platt, Phillips, Rodney, Sanders, Seale, Sears, Titmus, Windebank, Winfield, Miss Lillie, Miss Parker, Miss Rodney. Outliers out—Mesdames Knight, Brown, Long, Cress and Cary.

Articles sent up to date to City Hall are:—35 pyjamas, 94 shirts, 29 bed-clothes, 20 doz. handkerchiefs, 57 vests, 19 mosquito nets, 44 mops, 13 pneumonia jackets, 7 knee caps, 4 pairs socks, 3 jacks, 15 pants, 2 doz. jag covers.

The members have decided to continue working under the War Charities Committee till next summer.

MR. GURNER, Secretary Naval and Dockyard Branch.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

Next Saturday's Matches.

There are two Senior League games on Saturday next of a very interesting nature in connection with the United Services League. Both games will start at 4 p.m. and probably the Navy v. Club game on the Club ground will provide the most speculation as to the result. The Navy did not feel satisfied with their last meeting with the Club, when they lost by 1 goal to nil, and are hoping to reverse the verdict this time. The result is very open and the Navy are stronger than at any other time for several seasons back, but the Club can always be relied on to put up a good fight and there should not be many goals between the teams at the finish.

The other Senior game, between the R.G.A. and the Royal Engineers, should be a very keen fight also if the two teams field their best, but on last Saturday's form the R. A. are much better.

St. Joseph's College and 87th Coy, also the 88th Coy and Navy Reserve should be worth seeing, as the R. A. Company have a habit of springing surprises, but on form the Military teams will be beaten in each case.

The teams and officials are as follows:—United Services League—Navy v. Club kick off 4 p.m., Club Ground; Referee, Mr. Pragnall. R.E. v. R.G.A. kick off 4 p.m., Navy ground, referee, Mr. Tocher.

2nd Division.—87th Coy. v. St. Joseph's; kick off 2.30 p.m., Club ground; referee Mr. Loach. 88th Coy. v. Navy Reserve, kick off 2.30 p.m., Navy ground; referee Mr. Stevenson.

The following players have been chosen to represent the Hongkong Football Club in their game with the Royal Navy on Saturday:—C. O. Hickling; F. W. Back and J. McCabbin; W. Hamilton, J. Stewart and J. D. Carriere; E. Rife, A. H. Clark, D. Richardson, H. McTavish and C. Jennings.

GERMAN CONSULATE AT SHAMÉEN.

How the Keys Were Secured.

Interesting details in connection with the taking over of the German Consulate by the British, in Shaméen, have just come to hand.

It appears that when the official instructions for the internment of Germans came to hand, a representative of the British Consulate proceeded to the German Consulate and formally demanded the handing over of the keys from the German official in charge (name unknown), but was met with a point blank refusal. Thereupon the British official departed and later returned with an armed guard of blue-jackets, and, upon again requesting the handing over of the keys of the Consulate, was asked by the German official whether the guard was fully armed with ammunition. A reply being given in the affirmative, the keys were handed over, the official saying that under the circumstances he had no alternative to compliance but that he acted so under protest.

Later a British armed guard was sent to remove the German Imperial Arms from over the entrance to the Consulate.

It is reported that the German Consul has disappeared. He is said to have gone somewhere up the West River.

SUPREME COURT.

Application for Writ of Habeas Corpus.

In the Supreme Court, this morning, before Sir William Rees Davies, K.C. (Chief Justice), application was made on behalf of Kong Chai Ten alias Cong Chai Ten, alias Cong Chai Yee, detained in Victoria Gaol, for an order of writ of Habeas Corpus that he may appear before His Lordship for consideration of matters concerning him.

Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Goldring and Phillips, appeared on behalf of the appellant.

Mr. Potter said this was an application for a writ of Habeas Corpus on behalf of one Kong Chai Ten, at present confined in Victoria Gaol, in order that he return to Macao under extradition proceedings taken against him. He is charged with being a fugitive offender and to have been convicted in the Macao Courts and having escaped from prison there. The ground on which Counsel said that his Lordship could grant the application were set out in an affidavit by Mr. Goldring. He thought the reasons were clearly covered by Clause F of the affidavit—"that the Magistrate is wrong in refusing to give a definite ruling."

Proceeding, Mr. Potter said that the Magistrate should have informed the fugitive that he had the right to appeal to the Supreme Court within fifteen days under section 18-6 of the Ordinance of 1881. Counsel said that he would confine himself to Clause E of the affidavit—"That the whole of the extradition proceedings are bad and they should have been brought under the local (Macao) Ordinance, No. 1 of 1881 and not under the Extradition Act of 1870" because he thought His Lordship would, after further argument, grant the rule. The position was that there was a special Macao Extradition Act, namely No. 1 of 1881, which was in existence before ever the Treaty was made with Portugal, for the extradition of fugitive offenders specially passed in this Colony to deal with special cases of surrender to Macao. Counsel contended that the fugitive in the present case ought to have been dealt with under that Ordinance. As a matter of fact, the Crown insisted that they were entitled to proceed solely under the Home Extradition Act of 1870 and that they were entitled to totally ignore the Macao Extradition Ordinance which left Counsel in the peculiar position that apparently they had two acts of law governing extradition in this Colony and the Crown can choose which it likes and thus deprive appellant of a very great number of rights.

The Macao Extradition Act was the only Ordinance under which they could surrender a criminal for extradition to Macao. The Treaty was made with Portugal on October 17, 1892, for the surrender of a fugitive criminal and on March 19, 1894, by an Order-in-Council the Home Extradition Act was applied to cases of surrender to Portugal as is the ordinary procedure. When that Treaty was made this Extradition Act was extended by Order-in-Council. The Portuguese Treaty by article 17 expressly reserves the right of both contracting parties to make any provisions they like for extradition of a fugitive offender from their Colonies. He did not think there was any doubt as to the provisions of that Treaty and that they were put there to cover any existing provisions for surrender and to establish the arrangements made by the Colonies. Here they had special arrangements which had been in existence from 1881 up to the present day. Under those arrangements the Magistrate should have informed the appellant that he had the right to appeal within 15 days.

After having further argument His Lordship granted the application and ordered the Rule being made a writ of Habeas Corpus and the appellant to be released.

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	*Nikko Maru T. 9,600	SUN., 22nd Dec. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKO- HAMA	*Kitano Maru T. 15,789	SATUR., 18th Jan. at 11 a.m.
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SANDAKAN	Mausang	Thurs., 12th Dec. at noon.
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SHIPPING NEWS.

Government and Ship Control.

"We are convinced that
however necessary Government
control of the shipping industry
may be under war conditions it
will mean eventual ruin
if continued for any lengthy
period in times of peace." This is
the deduction made (says the
current number of the "Merchant
Service Review") as the result of
evidence obtained by one of its
special representatives during a
visit to the principal ports in the
United Kingdom for information
respecting the question of "Post-
War Shipping Control." "In
many cases," says the journal,
our representative was informed
that companies owning quite a
number of steamers before the
war had gone out of business,
either owing to losses due to the
enemy, or as more often obtained,
because their ships did not pay,
and they have sold them. In
other cases owners of Government
chartered ships were so bound
round with restrictions and
Government formalities that the
whole of their time was taken
up in trying to fathom them.
The great danger we see in all
this is that business men who for
years past have helped to build
up the shipping industry in this
country have lost all interest.
Their experience and foresight
have, in fact, become lost to the
country—a very serious state of
affairs, of which we shall feel
the effects after the war, when
the shipping industry will be of
such vital importance in building
up our lost trade. With the
best intentions in the world, the
Government have only succeeded
in ousting the small shipowners
to the advantage of the larger
combines, who alone have been
left the organisation and staff
necessary to carry on. We would
enter a strong plea for a more
enlightened policy, which would
encourage the smaller shipowner
to remain in the business and to
prevent the large combines which
are now taking place, and which,
after all, are only reverting to
the incubus of trusts, which were
fought so successfully in this
country in pre war days."

Shipping Sales.

A brisk inquiry proceeds for all
classes of steam tonnage,
says the "Journal of Commerce,"
and sellers are able to command
a very high level of prices, not-
withstanding the continued un-
certainty of the position as
regards the outlook for British
shipping, which is making some
of our older people in the business
very seriously consider the
desirability of selling out at
present favourable prices. The
W. and O. T. Jones Steamship
Co., Ltd., who were announced
recently as likely to pay out their
shareholders, have just concluded
the sale of their last remaining
steamer, Nantwen, which has
been purchased by Messrs.
Morgan and Cadogan, Ltd., of
Cardiff for £145,000, at which
price she must be regarded as a
satisfactory acquisition, having
been built so recently as 1912 by
Messrs. Richardson, Dusk and
Co., at Stockton-on-Tees, fitted
with triple expansion engines and
three ring ended boilers by
Messrs. Blair and Co., also of
Stockton-on-Tees. She is of
single deck type, 3,000 tons net
register, and 4,764 tons gross,
and carries 1,400 tons water
ballast in usual compartments.
She passed a special survey at
Cardiff last February, and stands
as the highest class in Lloyd's
Register. Length of hull, 308ft.;
beam, 50ft. depth moulded, 30ft.
She is registered at the port of
Cardiff. The Leeston Shipping
Co., Ltd., also of Cardiff, have
just bought the Whiteby
registered steamer Competitor
for the sum of £100,000. She is
of single-deck type, built in 1907
at West Hartlepool by Messrs.
Furness, Withy and Co., and
fitted with triple expansion
engines and two single-ended
boilers, 312 nominal h.p. by
Messrs. Richardson, Westgarth
and Co., Ltd., of West Hartlepool.
Net register, 2,215 tons, gross
3,524, and d.w. capacity 6,000
tons; water ballast capacity, 1,050
tons. Passed last survey at Hull
in February, and stands 100 A1
in Lloyd's Register. Last owned
by Austin, E. & S. Co., Ltd.,
Messrs. Hodder, Middleton and
Co., Ltd., managers. Length,
345.5ft.; beam, 49ft.; depth
moulded, 25ft.

Decorative for American

Officers.

President, W. J. W. will confer

the following:—S. J. W. will

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Road and Railway Bridges, Bunde, Wharves, Weirs, Retaining Walls, Dams, Industrial Buildings, Towers, Tanks, Godowns, Frameworks, Culverts, Vaults, Floors, Roofs, Piles hollow and full, all lengths and sizes, Soles and Foundation platforms, Chimneys, Poles for supporting Telegraph and Telephone lines and carrying Electric Light and Power.

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Industrial materials for railways, factories, mines, iron, steel, pipes, angle bars, steel joists, iron sheets, motors and Fisher's fire-proof safes.

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Lighters (river and sea) up to 1,000 tons. Hulks, Ferry Boats in steel, wood and reinforced concrete. Sea going ships in reinforced concrete, and wood. Steamers and Sailing vessels up to any tonnage.

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Frame work, machine tools, boilers, and industrial installations.

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Private and Public Buildings, Factories, Godowns, Tunnels, Foundations in bad ground, by compressed air, Walls, Drains, Sewers, Churches, Hotels and Hospitals.

M. M. Brossard, Mopin and Co., shall be pleased to study all technical and industrial questions, and are prepared to supply specifications and plans on every kind of metallic or reinforced concrete construction which may be required. Address as above or to their agents Wm. C. JACK & Co., Ltd., 14, Des Vaux Road, Central.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The World's Crops.

Wheat, according to estimates received by the Board of Agriculture from the International Agricultural Institute, has been produced this year to the extent of 982,678,000 awns in England and Wales, Canada, India, the United States, Spain, Japan, Egypt, and Tunis, or 17.1 per cent. more than in 1917 and 7.6 per cent. above the average for the five years 1912-16. Barley is estimated to prove 5.2 per cent. greater than the yield of 1917 and 7.2 above the average for 1912-16; and oats 3.4 less than last year, but 12.8 per cent. above the average for the five years mentioned. Maize production in the United States and Canada is 15.4 per cent. less than 1917, and the potato yield in France, England, and Wales, Canada, and the United States this year is reckoned to be 12.6 per cent. below that of 1917.

The Tin Industry.

Control of domestic pig tin industry, says an American exchange of Oct. 7, has been approved by the War Industries Board, which will place the industry upon a license system. According to an announcement issued by the Board "all users or dealers in pig tin will be licensed and a complete inventory of stocks on hand and contracts unfilled will be made and, if necessary, supplies will be redistributed to equalize same according to essential uses." The War Industries Board has sent out questionnaires to two thousand individuals and plants calling for the information under oath demanded by the inventory. This action follows the arrangement of an international pool for the production of tin, of which two-thirds has been allotted to the United States. All imports of pig tin, tin ores, and concentrates are to be consigned to the American Iron and Steel Institute and will be distributed to the licensees through the United States Steel Products Company. Prices will be regulated by the War Industries Board and will be uniform and at a level that will encourage production in the tin-producing countries. No limitation has been given as to the possible maximum price. The fact that British and Chinese tin quotations are above those for State shipments has led to the

suggestion in the trade that Dutch and Chinese tin are not covered by the international pool arrangement.

Harvests of the Belligerents. London, September 23.—In this country, where the harvest is late, but the outlook satisfactory, trade authorities estimate wheat production at 92,000,000 bushels, as against 80,000,000 last year. That yield would be the largest since 1878. The potato crop is also nearly a million tons above 1917. Italy's wheat crop is promising; Russia's outlook is in reality unknown. Hungary's production is disappointing; it is 16,000,000 bushels below last year's harvest, which was itself unsatisfactory.

Exchange and Spanish Trade. Commenting on the movements of Spanish exchange, emphasis is laid by London newspapers on the fact that whereas in the first half of 1917, Spain's imports of merchandise, gold and silver, exceeded exports by 24,797,000 pesetas, or \$4,950,000, the first half of 1918 showed that exports exceeded imports by 110,486,000 pesetas, or \$22,090,000. In merchandise alone, however, there was an "export excess" of \$50,900,000 in the six-month period of 1917, but a similar excess of only \$25,400,000 in 1918.

An Echo of 1857.

An unobtrusive paragraph (No. 1998) of the *Gazette of India* for August 31, 1918, recalls the time when British dominion in North India was for some time imperilled. It contains the names of nine Marathi veterans, upon whom the Governor General in Council has been pleased to confer the title of Bahadur and assignments of land revenue to the value of Rs. 600 per annum. More than sixty years have passed since the terrible "year of killing" and of the Indian soldiers, who, in those difficult days, were loyal to the Empress whose salt they had eaten; not more than a bare handful remain. But the State does not forget the services they rendered long ago. Since 1913 it has been the practice to reserve for a Marathi veteran one of the grants of land or assignments of land revenue which are annually distributed to deserving Indian officers. But in view of the great age of these veterans who have deserved so well of their King and Country, the Government of India have decided to confer these honours on all who past services merit recognition without making them wait their turn for the annual grant reserved especially for them.

A NEW LEPER COLONY.

Establishment at Sz Yap.

The writer has just returned from that progressive and populous section of Kwong-tung Province, south-west of Canton City and west of Hongkong and Macao, known as the Sz Yap, or Four District. It is said that of the seventy thousand or more Chinese in the United States alone, to say nothing of Canada and some other countries, fully ninety per cent. have gone from those four districts—San Woo, San Ning, Yan Ping, and Hoi Ping. For a good many years, these journeys to that region have been taken regularly but this one of four weeks was unique. Its object was to stir up a deeper interest in the hitherto irregular work that has been undertaken for the lepers there, of whom there are said to be perhaps two thousand. In every city and town visited during the four weeks, addresses were made on the subject by members of our party and the enthusiasm was intense. Everybody seemed anxious to help on the enterprise.

Since the visit, a few months ago, of Mr. W. M. Dwyer, American Secretary of the International Mission to Lepers, this work has been taking shape and he and General Secretary Mr. W. H. P. Anderson have taken up seriously the raising of the funds.

The Honourable Wu Ting-fang is a native of the Sz Yap—of San Woo—and, as everybody knows, both in China and in America, deeply interested in every good enterprise, and is entering in his efforts to promote the welfare of his own native land. He gave us a letter to the San Ning District Magistrate, who in turn gave us letters to the officials at Kwong Hoi, and also gave us the use of a gun-boat, with which we visited some of the islands in the China Sea off the San Ning Coast. We found what seems to be the ideal location for a leper colony for the Delta Region, an island entirely uninhabited, with plenty of fresh water, fuel, and building material, and some thirty miles from the coast; and steps are being taken to secure the island for a committee of Chinese gentlemen to hold in trust for this work. Mr. Chen, the president of the San Ning (or San Ning) Railway, very kindly gave free passage over the full length of his railway to our party, which included all the

trustees, and has promised a special train between Jan. 8 and Jan. 13, the time fixed for a visit to the Delta Region by a party of Chinese and Americans, who hope at that time to lay the cornerstone of the first building.

This work looks to the erection there of homes for the lepers and of a hospital, a chapel, and residences for the Chinese superintendent and the Chinese physician, who will have full charge of the institution, under a committee of Chinese.

The lepers who are able to do so will raise pigs and chickens, will plant vegetables, and will fish, for a living; while funds must be raised to feed and clothe those unfortunate who are unable to care for themselves.

Besides this Christian Charity towards these afflicted people, their segregation on these islands will stop the spread of the dread disease among the millions of people there, who are in constant danger.

An Advisory Board, composed of prominent Chinese men and women from that section, has been appointed, and the first to give his consent to serve was Dr. Wu Ting-fang. Under such leadership, and with the help of a great international organization, by the blessing of God, we may hope soon to see this important enterprise successfully launched. —Rev. John Lake in Canton Times.

Indians Buy Liberty Bonds.

Muskogee, Okla., October 2.—The five civilized tribes of Indians have just subscribed \$2,600,000 to the fourth Liberty Loan. Figures given out at the loan time showed these tribes have up to now invested a total of \$9,523,000 in Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps.

Truly German!

The following astounding piece of truly German infamy is recorded in the *Berliner Arbeiter-Zeitung* of Solingen:—A four-year-old child was arraigned before the Prussian Penal Court at Solingen on a charge of violating paragraph 186 of the penal code by tearing the official seals placed on a copy of a book belonging to a man under arrest. The child being unable to read, the charge was obviously read simultaneously by an officer of the court and a girl, sister of the boy, who was also under arrest. The child was found guilty and sentenced to a fine of 10 marks, or to imprisonment for two weeks.

WHEN THE EARTH FREEZES.

Looking into The Future.

What will we do when the normal temperature of the earth falls to zero, even at the equator? While it is estimated that meteorological condition will not develop for 2,000,000 years to come, still, we, who are thus safely distant from that cold storage period, are justified in manifesting some interest in the manner by which such conditions will be possible, and how this change may affect that life and activities of man on the planet.

According to the astronomers we have the choice of either freezing or being roasted to death, for in the universe there are infinite extremes of heat and cold, and no man may foretell with anything of certainty how this world of ours will reach its end.

It is the work of a deliver for truth named Stefan that gives a start in seeking the zero point of earth life. Applying his calculations to the mean temperature of the earth at the latitude of 80 deg., the temperature was in the neighbourhood of 90 deg. centigrade when the sun's radius was about one and a half times its present dimensions—that is, about, 2,600,000 years ago.

Thus it would appear that life commenced on the earth in the vicinity of the pole. The same reasoning leads the men who are "held in the bondage of the stars" to the conclusion that in less than 2,000,000 years, when the sun's radius will be reduced by one-tenth of its present value, the temperature of the earth will have fallen below 0 deg.

In accepting this prediction as cold fact, one may remark it is to be regretted that rare old Dr. Cook has lived 2,000,000 years before his time.

Return of U. S. Troops.

General March has announced that General Pershing has arranged for the early conveyance to the United States of 2,400 American soldiers. The War Department expects a monthly transportation of 2,000,000 soldiers and sailors from Europe to the United States.

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INTEREST ON FIXED

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For 3 Months 3% per annum

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BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital—France 45,000,000.

Paid up 22,500,000.

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Capital—Fr. 48,000,000.

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BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital—\$13,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:

Sterling

£1,500,000 at 21-

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\$19,500,000

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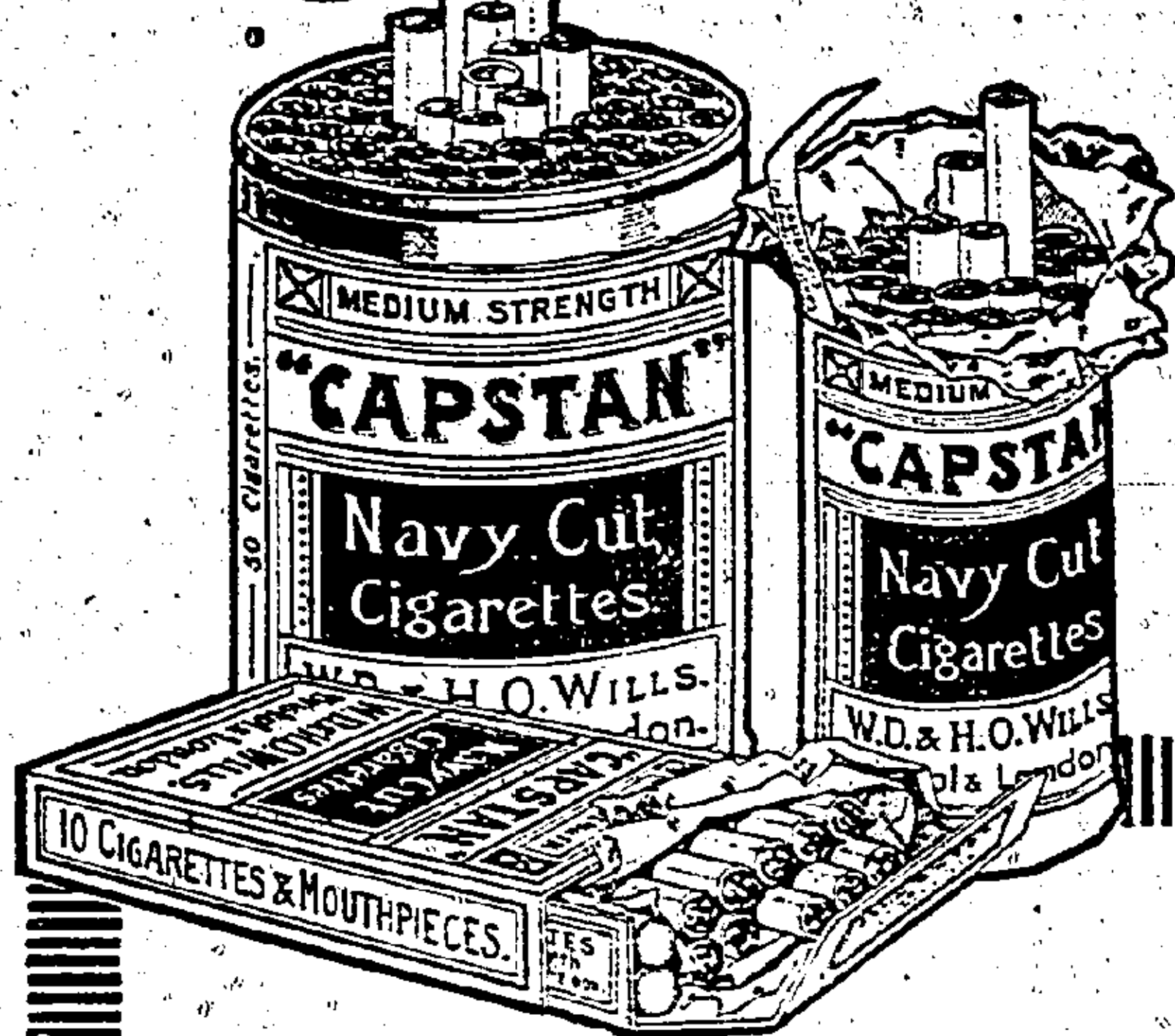
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Sold in Packets of
10 & 20 Cigarettes & in
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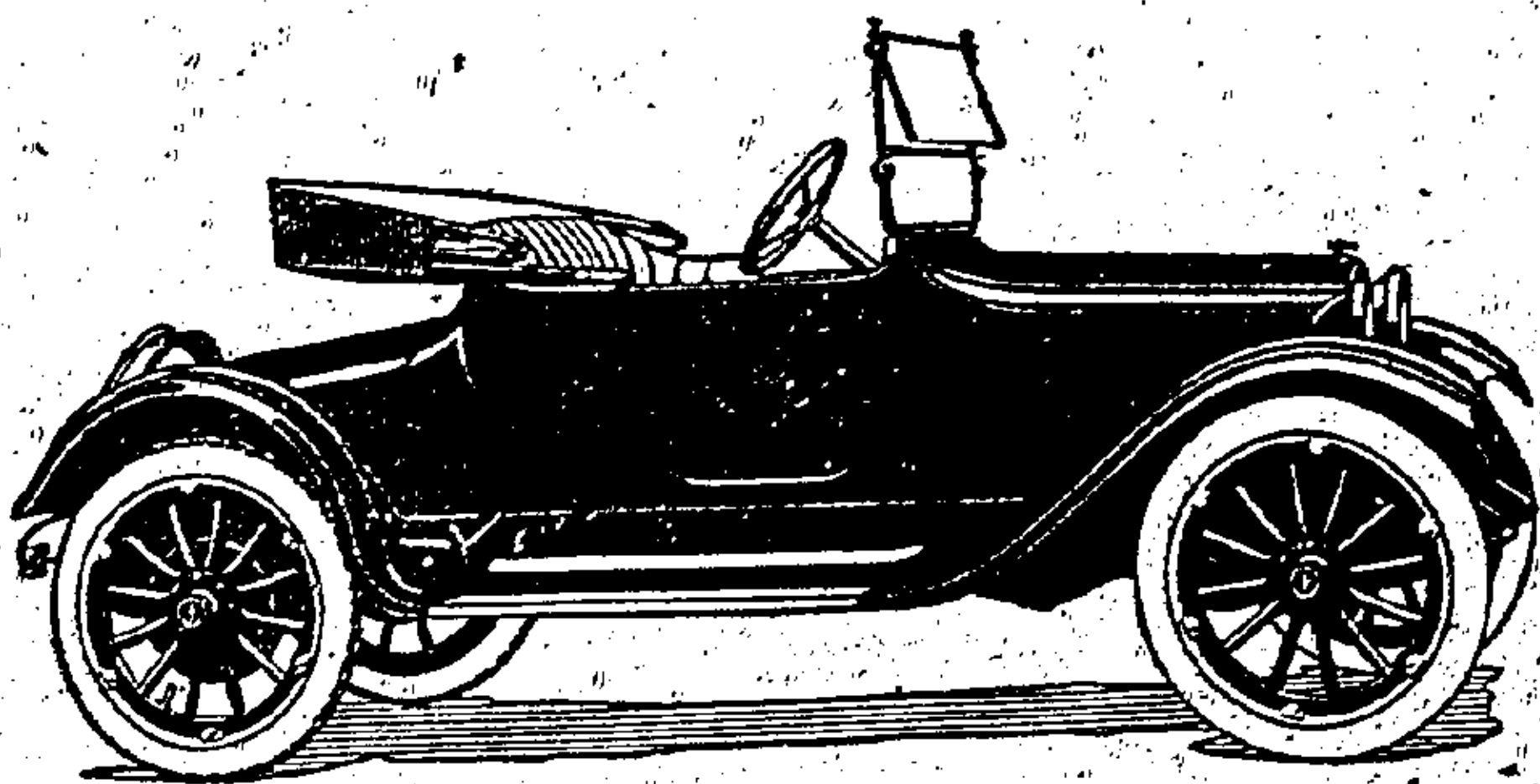
in Airtight Tins of 50.
OBTAINABLE AT ALL STORES.

THE DODGE CAR

Elegance, Smartness, Comfort.

The Dodge Car has a Reputation
for Good Service.

There are two other Reasons why
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METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
Barometer	30.06	30.08	30.05
Temperature	68	66	70
Humidity	73	84	66
Wind Direction	E.	E.	E.
Force	2	3	4
Weather	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00
Highest open air Temperature on the day	74	74	74
Lowest	54	54	54

H.K. Observatory, Dec. 5, 1918.
T. F. CLAXTON, Director

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The Pacific Mail Co. is in receipt of telegraphic advice from the Manila Agency to the effect that the ECUADOR Voyage is arrived at Honolulu November 17th 1918, on her way home to San Francisco.

NOTICES.

ASAHI BEER.



Sole Agents
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone 226 & 125.

MESSAGE HALL

4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
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MR. T. TAKAYE,
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CERTIFICATED MASSEURS
PATIENTS TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOMES
BY DEDICATED.

POST OFFICE.

Telegraphic Communication with
Waglan Lighthouse is interrupted.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.
It is notified that all rest follows as to the use of wireless telegraphy by Merchant Vessels on the China Station have been abolished.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/8 to the rupee.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammara in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The insured letter and insured parcel services between Egypt (or in transit through Egypt) and Cyprus are temporarily suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Udon, Vientiane, Tavoy, Padua, Yacine and Bahrino in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Edithra, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

On 1st September, 1918, the rates of postage chargeable in India on letters for all places abroad to which the rate of 1 anna per ounce was previously applicable was raised to 1 1/4 annas for the first ounce and 1 anna for each additional ounce. The postage on letters to Naval and Military addresses was not raised.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, S. Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Pombay, Aden, Port Tewfik, and Europe via Suez—CHUN-SANG, 5th Dec., Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed to-day, at 5 p.m.
Japan via Moji—Per CHIO MARU, 6th Dec., 1 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAI-TAN, 6th Dec., 1 p.m.
Shanghai & N. China—Per KAIFONG, 6th Dec., 2 p.m.

Philippine Islands—Per YEUN-SANG, 6th Dec., 2 p.m.

Fort Bayard, Hanoi and Haiphong—Per SOGMA, 6th Dec., 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, 7th December.
Swatow & Bangkok—Per LIANG-CHOW, 7th Dec., 3 a.m.

Chefoo—Per KWEILIN, 7th Dec., 11 a.m.

SUNDAY, 8th December.
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via K'ang—Per AMARUSA MARU, 8th Dec., 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 10th December.
Shanghai & North China—Per SINGAN, 10th Dec., 11 a.m.

THURSDAY, 12th December.
Sandakan—Per MAUSANG, 12th Dec., 11 a.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per SUNNING, 12th Dec., 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, 13th December.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAI-HONG, 13th Dec., 1 p.m.

Philippine Is.—Per LONGHANG, 13th Dec., 2 p.m.

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ENTERTAINMENT

Moving pictures for children were inevitable from the very moment moving pictures were invented; but it has been part of the normal course of things that they should not have been actually made until this time. Only the very best that the world can produce is to be laid before the sincerely critical eyes of the young.

The grave necessity that has arisen for films entirely suited for children has now been met. William Fox, the producer, has taken this great, new step. The "FOX KIDDIE FEATURES" are ready for presentation, and the first of these, "JACK AND THE BEANSTALK," will soon be before Hongkong cinema goers.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

DECEMBER, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th.

PEARL WHITE

"THE HOUSE OF HATE"

EPISODES 9 and 10

AMERICAN GAZETTE No. 15.

AND
"A ONE NIGHT STAND,"
ETC., ETC.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

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AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY the 10th December 1918.

commencing at 5.30 p.m.
at Ah King's Slipway, Wanchai.

The Gael-class Yacht.
"Beatrice"

Fitted with Caille Motor and sails, anchor, etc., etc.

On view: Now.
Terms: As usual.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

PALATINE INSURANCE CO.,
LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England).

WE have this day been appointed Agents for the above Company in Hongkong and are prepared to accept

Fire Risks on Buildings and Merchandise at current rates.

HASTINGS, HODGE & CO.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1918.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

FANCY DRESS (CALICO) BALL.

CITY HALL, FRIDAY, December 13th, 1918, 9 p.m.

Tickets:—Member of Police Reserve ... \$3.
Non-Members ... \$5.
Ladies ... Free.

Tickets may be obtained by or through members of the Police Reserve only. Applications must be made in person to the invitation Committee, at Headquarters Club on and after TUESDAY, December 3rd, between the hours of 5.0 and 6.0 p.m. Applications by letter will not be attended to.

Calico Fancy Dress is not compulsory. Other Fancy Dress or ordinary Evening Dress may be worn. Prizes will be given, however, only for the most original costumes made of Calico.

The issue of Tickets will close at latest on TUESDAY, December 10th, but at an earlier date if necessary.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR 1918.

DINNER DANCES will be held on the following nights during CHRISTMAS WEEK.—CHRISTMAS EVE, TUESDAY 24th December.

CHRISTMAS NIGHT, WEDNESDAY 25th December.

BOXING NIGHT, THURSDAY 26th December.

SATURDAY 28th December.

NEW YEAR'S EVE, TUESDAY 31st December.

Special table d'hôte Menus will be provided in the GRILL ROOM at \$3.50 per head, and in the MAIN DINING ROOMS at \$2.50 per head.

Patrons are advised to book early as accommodation is limited. All tables previously engaged and not cancelled by mid-day on the day to which such reservation applies will be charged for whether occupied or not.

Bookings at the HOTEL MAIN OFFICE.
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

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